

# TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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W. W. BOOTH, EDITOR AND MANAGER

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## TAXATION OR LIBERTY BONDS. WHICH?

It costs money to equip, train and transport our men to the fighting fields of Europe. We are not well started and it has already cost the United States some nine billion dollars for one year. Those are the official figures as stated in dispatches from Washington. The figures are far below the official estimates because of the slow progress in the shipbuilding program and the retarding of the outpouring of war supplies. Of course a great portion of the money has been loaned to the allies and is being spent in this country for needed supplies. Ultimately it will be repaid when we win the war and settle down once more to follow the peaceful walks of life. It certainly costs money to fight. And since that is the case the question arises, is it better to loan the government the money needed to carry on the war and to be repaid with good interest or is it better to allow the government to raise the money by taxation? In the one case we receive the money we loan the government. It is repaid to us when we surrender the bond that we purchase. We have been benefitted by the interest that the money has earned and we have stood shoulder to shoulder against the Hun. We have done what we could to help win the struggle that is being fought out so that the ideals of the nation may not go down into oblivion. Every instinct, whether prompted by selfishness or by sacrifice, points the way for us to follow. Our work is cut out. We have but to obey the injunction, "Buy a Liberty Bond."

But who ever heard of any government returning the money that was raised by taxation? We are going to win this war. That has been determined upon. As already stated it will take money and lots of it to win the war. The government will raise that money. If the third Liberty Bond is not a success in all probability the government will resort to taxation. For the money must be raised. In the long run the people will pay the money out if taxation is resorted to. And that money will not be returned to us. Judged from the standpoint of safety the interest being paid by the government on the bonds is large indeed. It is a well-settled point in political economy that the greater the risk in an undertaking the higher the interest paid and the smaller the risk the lower the interest paid for the capital required. The bonds of the government are backed by all of its resources, the resources of the richest country in the world. In other words you are getting paid a high rate of interest by Uncle Sam when you loan him your money and he is giving you, so to speak, a mortgage on the United States, in order to assure you that your money will be returned at a stated time plus interest. In the light of such facts it is no wonder that the bonds are being taken by the banks in such large quantities.

## AMERICAN AVIATORS ALONG THE BATTLE LINE

AVIATION from the western front indicates that the airman will play a most prominent part in the next great battle. Some military experts are of the opinion that the time is not far distant when the conflict will be decided in the air. Thousands of men in the trenches will look above and watch with bated breath the duel. At no time before has there been gathered behind the lines of the allies so many aviators. The concentration of airplanes is the greatest in the history of the war. Up to the present time the fighting has been largely of an individual nature, that is, it has depended upon the skill to a great extent of each individual birdman. But we may look forward to the time, and it is believed that it is at no distant date, when massed attacks will be made by each side. Due to the very nature of the fighting there will always stand out the brilliant work of the dare-devil aviator. But the country or countries that can supply the largest number of planes equipped with men trained for that particular line of work, will gain the victory. A correspondent at the front gives particular praise to the American aviators, stating that there are many with the British squadron and that their work has been brilliant. He also speaks of the American aviation mechanics that have rendered splendid aid in times of stress.

Recently there has been perfected in the United States what is said to be the most perfect airplane engine that has as yet been designed. It was developed by the best brain in this country. It is second to none. Airplanes equipped with the Liberty engine will fly at greater speeds, stand up under heavier strains and give better results along all lines than any other engine made. Those are the claims. When the manufacture of the necessary planes that are to be sent abroad is well under way, when we are turning them out in the required quantities, equipping them with trained men, we may expect to hear of the sky above the battle field swarming with them. They will carry machine guns and will rain death upon the enemy. In all probability they will be developed along lines that will make them practically fire-proof against flaming rockets sent from German guns to destroy them. And when the relentless hand of the censor is finally raised and we are allowed to read of the many deeds done, there is every reason to believe that American aviators will become the focus of the eyes of the world.

## GIVE RUSSIA A RALLYING POINT

RUSSIA has accepted a German peace which is no peace, but an unconditional surrender. Germany does not recognize it, but continues to drive ahead. Having captured Odessa without explanation, she takes Nikolaiev and marches on Petrograd and Moscow. In Siberia German prisoners of war freed by the treaty are mobilizing. What has happened in Russia would be repeated on other fronts if Germany were given a chance. Nothing but a victor's peace will end this war. Peace by agreement would lead to another war waged by Germany at the earliest opportunity, and that might be the next day as it has been in Russia. It is rank hypocrisy to talk of self-determination in provinces and countries occupied by German armies. Finland, Courland and other conquered provinces of Russia can speak only through their con-

querors. Germany is proud of her conquests and confident of winning the war. Her soldiers and munition workers are well fed and the rest hope for food from Russia. The Kaiser sees a vast empire in the east that will recompense him for the loss of his overseas possessions and his once expected sovereignty of the seas. He now controls enough of Russia to double the size and population of the German empire as it existed before the war. What he has taken for himself and his allies gives Germany the agricultural and oil lands she needed and much of the mineral wealth she lacked, says the New York Commercial.

There is no chance of a revolution in Germany such as the Bolsheviks talked about at their Moscow convention. The German people desire spoils of war to recompense them for their sacrifices, and they now have them in their Russian conquests. The road to India and Chinese Turkestan they now believe to be open, and they see no signs of concentrated resistance by the Russians. Every national movement must have a nucleus. Russia lacks this. Those who have assumed office at Petrograd and Moscow continue to disintegrate the national spirit of the people while Prussian wolves tear out the vitals of the once great empire. Germany is active in Siberia today and will be at Vladivostok before long if China and Japan do not stop her eastward march. Nothing in Russia stands in Germany's way as far as can be seen. The Kaiser can go through Russia to the Pacific as easily as Alexander of Macedon went to India, and Alexander the Great is the figure in history that he desires to emulate. If the Huns reach Vladivostok we shall have German submarines in the Pacific Ocean, and then we shall welcome Japan's aid. We need it now, for the way to keep submarines out of the Pacific is to cut the line of communication in Siberia where Germany is now trying to mobilize an army out of prisoners of war and recreant Bolsheviks. If Japan is encouraged to co-operate with loyal Cossacks and other Russians to resist the Huns a nucleus will be formed and a rallying point established for the resurrection of Russia from the depths of the hell into which Huns, traitors and mad dreamers have plunged her. Let those who prate of the "Yellow Peril" suggest another way to save Russia. We may win the war in the west without saving Russia. We cannot save Russia if she refuses to hold out her hand for help. Lenin's insulting replies to our offers of sympathy and help show how impossible it is to do anything with or for the Bolsheviks. The exposure of the secret note from former Chancellor Michaelis to the Austrian government proves that the German government long ago designed what it has accomplished in Russia; yet the Bolsheviks still kiss the hand that smites them.

## DAY'S WORLD WAR NEWS GENERALIZED

(By Associated Press.)

In a battle which has lasted since Thursday and which probably is still continuing with utmost fury, the Germans have been hurling massed divisions against the British and French lines from far north of Albert to a short distance north of Mont Didier. Probably there has not been a more sanguinary battle fought since the beginning of the Teutonic offensive March 21 than this, which has for its objective the driving of a wedge between the British and French armies, the cutting of the Paris-Amiens railroad south of Amiens and the capture of that city.

But, in spite of the power of the attack and the desperation of the fighting, the entente allied legions have stood firm over the most of their front. At only two points have they been forced to give ground, and these seem, on the map, to be only minor successes when compared with the sacrifice of lives which they have cost. Just to the southwest of Albert, the British have withdrawn a short distance, and the French have given up the village of Castel, west of Moreuil, which has been the storm center of the German assaults for the last few days. At this point the Teutons are within three miles of the Paris-Amiens road.

The German official statement claims that successes both north and south of the Somme have been won and that the number of prisoners taken since the beginning of the drive has increased to 90,000 and the guns captured now total 1300.

It seems probable that the entente allies have abandoned their fanatical tactics and now are prepared to give battle to the Germans. They have fixed their lines about twelve miles east of the city of Amiens and it is evident that here they have turned at bay against the invaders. The contour of the country back of the allied lines lends itself to defensive tactics. It is quite high and is of a character which compels attacking forces to expose themselves to concentrations of fire from artillery and infantry.

It is necessary for the Germans to break through the British and French lines in this region or to outflank the allies by a drive to the north and south of it. The fighting near Albert and north of Mont Didier seems to have for its object the turning of the allied positions. That the Albert and Moreuil sectors are vital to the allied defense is shown by the stern resistance maintained there in the last two days.

The dawning of the first anniversary of the entry of the United States into the war finds General Pershing's veterans somewhere in the battle zone. How many are there, what units have been chosen for the fight and where they will make their first appearance is not known. It is probable, however, that an American army of some proportions is either actually in the struggle or is held in reserve immediately behind the lines.

In spite of the terrific strain to which they have been subjected, the allies have struck back at the Germans and have regained some ground. One of these points is near Grivesones, a short distance north-west of Mont Didier and Moreuil, near

the village of Orvillers-Serel. It is in this latter region that the great allied counter attack has been expected to be launched. So far as reported no infantry attacks have been made on this front by the Germans, but their artillery has been very active as far east as Noyon. The line on the northern side of the salient, also has been bombarded heavily.

It was announced at Lorient on Friday that a Japanese force had been landed at Vladivostok, the eastern terminus of the Trans-Siberian railway. It is explained that the incident is without political significance and is not to be looked upon as intervention by the allies in Russia.

There have been artillery engagements in various sectors of the Belgian and French fronts outside of the battle area on the Picardy front. The city of Rheims has again been subjected to bombardment by the Germans. In no sector, however, has there been infantry fighting of any unusual nature. In Italy there has been only the usual patrol activity. A report from Berlin states that German and Turkish troops have forced British infantry and cavalry to retreat in the region north of Jericho.

## OPEN NEW CLUB FOR THE SOLDIERS

(By Associated Press.)

EL PASO, Tex., April 6.—Olive drab and navy blue are the only colors necessary for soldiers and sailors to belong to the El Paso Khaki Club, which is the name of the new club which has been opened here for soldiers of the overseas cavalry division, the border patrol district and the fort. Few sailors come this far inland but those who are passing through are urged to use the club while here between trains.

Shower baths have been installed for the use of the soldiers free of charge. A reading and writing room has been fitted up and stationery is furnished them free. Three pool tables are also available for their use without charge and other recreation features are to be installed later. The main auditorium, with a seating capacity of 500, has a balcony and a hardwood floor which is used for soldier dances. A kitchen and dining room has also been fitted up for serving refreshments.

A series of entertainments are now being given for the different army units encamped here in charge of the local women's organizations. The auditorium is offered to all soldier parties without charge and a number of dances, smokers and amateur entertainments have been scheduled. The club was secured and is managed by the local War Camp Community Board.

## KING GEORGE SENDS GREETINGS

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, April 6.—King George has sent greetings to President Wilson on the occasion of the anniversary of the entry of the United States into the war.

## SIGNS GALORE IN Y. M. C. A. BUILDING AT CAMP LEWIS

(By Associated Press.)

CAMP LEWIS, Tacoma, Wash., April 6.—One of the first places which the new arrival at Camp Lewis in the second draft sees is Y. M. C. A. Building No. 5, which is situated near the receiving station into which all national army men are led upon their arrival in camp. Secretary Tom Davis and his assistants welcome the new man at the station and then follow him to his barracks where everything possible for a homesome man's comfort is provided, including checkers and dominoes, books and magazines.

Y. 5 is noted throughout camp as the building which believes in signs. There are signs all over the walls of the auditorium and whenever a man enters, be it to write a letter home, read the late magazines or chat with his friends, the signs stand right out and slap him in the face, so to speak.

One sign advises the man that "Being cleaned at poker will not make you a clean soldier." Another urges him to "Write a letter to them now, to mother or dad or wife or sweetheart or brother or sister or some other soldier friend or maybe be the kiddies." Thrift is encouraged in another which says "A dollar a day, a million days, a million dollars. Stick." Charitableness is the treatment of fellow soldiers is suggested in this one: "50-50 inasmuch as ye do it unto the least of these." The discouraged soldier may find comfort in this one: "If you can't realize your ideals, idealize your realities." Fair play is suggested in the sign "Being square doesn't mean that you are a blockhead. Right?" Futility of profanity is set forth in "Cussin never got you anywhere." Encouragement of those who think they are failures is offered like this: "Getting up every time you fall down makes you watch your step."

Motion pictures, entertainments and religious services bring out the men in the evening and special features for quarantined men only help make a hard lot easier for some of the unfortunate men.

## SPRING FINDS BIG RUSH ON TO ALASKA

(By Associated Press.)

SEATTLE, Wash., April 6.—Alaska soon will be shaking off the grip of winter and hundreds of residents of the north who have wintered on "the outside" are either returning or else preparing to return to the territory for the coming summer. As in other years, north-bound boats, leaving Seattle at this time of the year are carrying large numbers of passengers and heavy freight cargoes.

There will be many Alaskans, though, who will not go north this year, assert pioneer northerners, who say they do not expect this year's rush to be as great as those of other years. High wages paid in the "states" and the call for men in the army and navy and other war service, it is generally believed, will cut down the northbound passenger lists. Labor shortage is feared in some parts of Alaska.

Every year since the stampede days of 1898 thousands of men have gone north from Seattle in the spring. They spent their summer working in Alaska and returned to the "outside" on the boats in the fall.

High wages in the fish canning plants and mines attracted most of the men. Of late years many have come to work on the government railroad between Seward and Fairbanks. Each year hundreds have taken the railroad or "mashed" over the White Pass trail and taken boats down the Yukon river to Dawson, Circle, Ruby, Tanana and other interior points.

## BOOTLEGGERS SHIP WHISKEY IN CASKET

(By Associated Press.)

HURON, S. D., April 6.—A casket supposed to contain a corpse was seized here and when opened was found to contain twenty gallons of whiskey. The bootlegger had ordered a grave dug in a Huron cemetery. The coffin had been shipped to Huron from the East.

## COUNTY BUDGET, 1918

Estimated Expenditures and Receipts of Nye County for the Year Ending December 31, 1918, as Provided in Section 3, Chapter 149, Statutes of Nevada, 1917

Estimated Receipts		Estimated Expenditures	
Licenses	\$ 3,000.00	Administrative	
Fees	7,500.00	Expense	\$102,250.00
Pool Tax	8,000.00	Indigent Fund	20,000.00
Interest on County Monies	None	Roads and Bridges	12,000.00
Rentals and Sales		Bond Interest and Redemption	3,220.00
County Property	350.00	Common Schools	54,500.00
Forest Service	3,000.00	High Schools	9,000.00
State's proportion County Officers' Salaries	1,270.00	County—State Highway Fund	11,000.00
State School Monies	20,750.00		
Inheritance Tax	50.00		
Cash on Hand Available for 1918 Expenses	27,080.00		
Taxation	142,000.00		
Totals	\$212,000.00	Totals	\$212,000.00

Estimated Total Valuation 1918		Actual Valuation 1917	
Real Roll	\$ 8,417,925.00		\$ 7,482,600.00
Personal Roll	657,225.00		609,983.00
Net Proceeds of Mines	1,914,840.00		2,197,021.00
Totals	\$11,000,000.00		\$10,289,604.00

Tax rate required to raise \$148,000.00 by taxation on estimated valuation of \$11,000,000.00 for 1918 is \$1.30 on \$100.00 valuation. County rate for 1917 was \$1.81.

## DISTRICT SPECIALS, 1918 TONOPAH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 20

Purpose of Tax	Assessed Value of District	Required from Taxation	Tax Rate
School Bond Interest and Redemption	\$5,300,000.00	\$ 4,922.00	.10
Kindergarten		2,000.00	.035
Special School		13,250.00	.25
Library		1,550.00	.0285
			.4135
School Bond Interest and Redemption	\$3,900,000.00		.10
Kindergarten			.035
Special School			.25
Library			.0285
Fire Fund		\$14,500.00	.27
Street and Alley		15,500.00	.29
Special Contingent		2,000.00	.05

## MANHATTAN SCHOOL DISTRICT

School Bond Interest and Redemption	\$ 475,000.00	\$ 307.00	.06
School Special			.25
			.31

## RHYOLITE SCHOOL DISTRICT

School Bond Interest and Redemption	\$ 260,000.00	\$ 2,584.00	1.00
			1.00

This will certify that we have examined the foregoing statement of the budget estimate of Nye county and district specials for 1918, and hereby approve the same.

Board of County Commissioners:

Attest:  
 E. E. GLASS,  
 (Seal) Clerk of Board.  
 Dated March 25, 1918.

R. B. DAVIS,  
 W. J. DOUGLASS,  
 THOS. LINDSAY.

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